Chicago Tribune.

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CONGRESS.

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THE VETO MESSAGE.

Message of the President Vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and Its Objections to It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

The President has sent the following Message to Congress:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have examined with care the bill which passed in the Senate and has been passed by the House of Congress, to extend to and continue for a limited time the existence of the Freedmen's Bureau, and to enlarge its powers and duties, and for other purposes. I regret that I cannot agree with most, if not all, who have preceded me in this office, that the measure is in all its provisions, at this time, and under the existing circumstances, a necessary, a wise and a constitutional measure. I regret that I cannot, because I am informed that the bill has been passed by the requisite majority in each house to prevent its return with my objections to the house in which it originated, I will briefly state the reasons which have led me to the conclusion that it is not in its present form a measure which should become a law of the land.

The bill extends the duration of a bureau which was established as a military bureau during the late rebellion, by an act of March 3, 1863, for one year thereafter, over the territory then or thereafter to be embraced within the lines of the military forces of the United States. It also gives to the bureau, which was established by that act for the care and management of all affairs relating to the abandoned lands in the territory aforesaid, the control of all such lands throughout the entire country, and the care and disposition of all persons, white or black, who may be within the limits aforesaid, and, if therefore, he does not find in our country, or among the people to whom it relates, any of the conditions which have made such a bureau necessary in the past, he may properly pause before he gives his assent to a measure which would place the military power of the United States over the entire country, and which would make him if so disposed, the sole judge of a sufficiency of the civil law and civil tribunals everywhere to secure the civil rights of all the people. I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to establish bureaus for relief of the freedmen, refugees and exiled people of the rebellion, if in the judgment of the legislative department of the government such bureaus are necessary to the well being of the country. Such institutions have been established by Congress in the past, and their necessity, character, and powers, and the results of their operations, are well known to the legislative department and to the country. The last one established expired by its own limitation a year and more since. Congress has not been in session since the termination of the rebellion, except for a few days immediately after the commencement of the present year, and I have not been informed that any of the evils which were in the minds of those who created the bureau, as a military institution, to be remedied by such a bureau, have yet appeared in any part of the country where the civil law and the courts established by the people are not in full vigor and operation. If such evils do exist, I have not been informed of the character and extent of them, and I do not know that they are not, or will not be, easily and promptly corrected by the civil authorities of the country. While the existence of such evils in the form and to the extent of which I am not informed, may, for aught I know, be a sufficient reason for the passage of some law by Congress in relation to the freedmen, I do not think that the existence of such evils can be a sufficient reason for the passage of a law which shall operate over the whole country, and which shall place the entire civil population of the country, white and black, under the military power of the United States, and which shall make the President of the United States, if he shall so elect, the judge of the necessity for its application in each and every case. Such a law would be a long step toward the overthrow of the civil governments of the country, and would be a dangerous precedent for the future. It would be a long step toward the establishment of a military despotism in place of the civil law. It would be a long step toward the establishment of the principle that the military may at its discretion supersede the civil law and civil tribunals everywhere and whenever, in the judgment of those who may be invested with the military power, it may be necessary to do so to secure the ends for which government is instituted. I do not think that the military power should be established over any portion of our people in time of peace, except in the case of the most urgent necessity, and I do not think such necessity exists in the case of the people for whose benefit this bill is intended, so far as I am informed of the condition of the country. The provisions of the bill are in many respects in conflict with the civil law and the law of evidence in the United States in all the States where the courts established by the people are in full vigor and operation. The trial of civil suits and of criminal prosecutions for offenses against the laws of the United States, in the courts established by the people in the States where these courts are in full vigor and operation, is provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and can not be taken from those courts and transferred to military tribunals without the consent of the people and the States wherein the courts established by the people are in full vigor and operation.

The trial by military tribunals of persons in the United States, in time of peace, for offenses against the laws, has been held by the courts, even during the late war, to be unconstitutional and illegal. Military commissions can not be established for the trial of such persons in the United States in place of the civil courts, except in districts or localities where the civil courts are not in operation, and there is no quorum of jurors or judges in the district or locality.

The jurisdiction which it is proposed to confer upon the officers and courts of the Freedmen's Bureau over the civil affairs of a large portion of the United States is not to be exercised by them in aid of the civil law and the civil tribunals of the country, but it is to be exercised over them and to their exclusion. The jurisdiction of the bureau is to be exclusive of the jurisdiction of the civil courts of the country in all cases affecting persons who may claim to be freedmen, or who may be charged with the violation of any civil right of such persons. The bureau is to be a court with jurisdiction in law and equity of all such cases wherever the former slave may be found in the United States, if it be alleged that he is not treated as a free man or that he is not treated as the equal of the white man in the enjoyment of his property or in the maintenance of his personal rights. The jurisdiction of the courts established by the people over the same class of persons in the same States is to be suspended in all such cases, and all persons who may be charged with the violation of any law affecting the civil rights of persons who are freedmen are to be tried for such alleged offenses by military officers and military men, who may be selected for that purpose wherever they can be found. The military officers who are to be invested with the jurisdiction of courts in these cases are not to be lawyers, and are not to be guided in their decisions by the law of evidence which has been established by the experience of the country to be the best for the development of the truth of facts in controversy between litigants in the courts. They are to be guided in their decisions by such orders and such instructions as may be issued by the President of the United States or the officers who may be placed over them by the President. The jurisdiction of the courts established by the people in the States where they are in full vigor and operation is to be suspended in all cases affecting persons who may be charged with the violation of any law which may be alleged to have been made for the benefit of persons who are freedmen, and military officers are to be substituted for the judges established by the people in the exercise of the civil jurisdiction which is to be taken from the courts established by the people and conferred upon the officers of the bureau. The jurisdiction of the courts established by the people over persons who are charged with the commission of any civil wrong upon the person or property of persons who are freedmen is to be taken away in all such cases, and military officers are to be substituted for the judges established by the people in the exercise of the jurisdiction which is to be taken from the courts established by the people and conferred upon the officers of the bureau. The jurisdiction of the courts established by the people over persons who are charged with the commission of any civil wrong upon the person or property of persons who are freedmen is to be taken away in all such cases, and military officers are to be substituted for the judges established by the people in the exercise of the jurisdiction which is to be taken from the courts established by the people and conferred upon the officers of the bureau. The jurisdiction of the courts established by the people over persons who are charged with the commission of any offense against the laws of the United States is to be suspended

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, NOS. 51 CLARK STREET.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1866.

THE LOCAL WAR DEBTS.

The project before Congress to have the National Government assume, in part, the war debts of the loyal States incurred in raising troops. The committee to which the subject was referred, reports strongly in its favor. The first thing the committee did, was to send circulars to all the Governors of loyal States, requesting them to furnish the Committee with the amount of money expended by their respective States, including bounties and towns, in providing men and money for the calls for men during the war. The reports of the Governors are not set or in full, but approximate, and the aggregate amounts to $475,000,000. The seven Illinois have contributed $50,000,000, Ohio $94,000,000, Indiana $44,000,000, Michigan $73,000,000, Iowa $20,000,000, Missouri $9,000,000, Kansas $8,000,000, Kentucky $18,000,000. It is proposed that the general Government shall assume all these sums and repay to each State, city and county all that each shall have spent for providing volunteers and supporting their families; because that would be doing exact justice, by making the debts which occurred but small debts, to divide the burden with the districts that paid extravagant bounties and recklessly squandered their money, or pinched their credit. But if it proves that the Government shall assume and make take to pay a portion of these liabilities, in the proportion of men furnished by each State, according to the three years' standard, This is both just and equitable. No exceptions can be taken to the proposition on the score of fairness in the distribution of the relief. The committee recommend reimbursements to the extent of $125,000,000, on the great principle that the State contributed shall be in equal proportion to the quota assigned to it by the Government, and in proportion to the number of men each county or township furnished—the Government taking the place of the State in the transaction. In that case, Cook county would receive just about a million of dollars as the relief rather to her share—one-twelfth of all the troops raised in this State. This would make a very gratifying reduction of the war load debt of Cook county. There are some illusions, likely to vanish by the more direct and simple method of paying off our war debts, would be quite a fresh addition to their school debts. But the people will be inclined to think, that the proposition to reimburse the States, in part, "all meet with general favor, and grow popular the more it is thought about. It is a very simple scheme, especially to all those non-sufferers which are hard pressed by local taxation.

THE POPE AND JEFF. DAVIS.

We [illegible] the propriety of [illegible] United States Minister at Rome. Since the Pope has been accredited as ambassador [illegible] Jeff. Davis, we see no reason for our Minister to remain. The Pope has [illegible] people being indicted for the sum of nearly eight thousand dollars, yet he [illegible] certainly in waging war against the United States, and the Pope is [illegible] the sword of the Republic, and [illegible] of interest. The [illegible] would also [illegible] the Pope to help pay the interest on these bonds, if he thinks they fell due, the principal. As it was the Pope's sympathy that caused these debts to be incurred, they should be made to pay at least their proportion of them.

Congress adopts the recommendation of the committee, after all, it is quite possible that the amount of the appropriation will be [illegible] one-half of one-half of the original bill. The committee reduced [illegible] twenty-five per cent of the average expenditure throughout the loyal States, or forty-five dollars for each man raised, according to the three years' standard. The committee [illegible] the following amounts:

States.	Nos. of 3 years' men.	Reimbursement.
Massachusetts	85,000	$4,250,000
Rhode Island	23,000	1,150,000
Connecticut	35,000	1,750,000
New Hampshire	32,000	1,600,000
Vermont	35,000	1,750,000
New York	370,000	18,500,000
Pennsylvania	335,000	16,750,000
New Jersey	75,000	3,750,000
Delaware	12,000	600,000
Maryland	46,000	2,300,000
West Virginia	32,000	1,600,000
District of Columbia	14,000	700,000
Ohio	310,000	15,500,000
Indiana	195,000	9,750,000
Illinois	256,000	12,800,000
Michigan	90,000	4,500,000
Iowa	76,000	3,800,000
Wisconsin	80,000	4,000,000
Minnesota	25,000	1,250,000
California	15,000	750,000
Oregon	7,000	350,000
Kansas	20,000	1,000,000
Nebraska	6,000	300,000
Nevada	1,000	50,000
Colorado	4,000	200,000
Dakota	2,000	100,000
New Mexico	1,000	50,000
Total	2,000,000	$100,000,000

Augusta's per men ..... $45,000 | $2,250

As the records of the War Department must show a population of about [illegible] raised in the above States, that of course would come far for their share of the redemption bonds. Quite a large number of troops were furnished in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina—almost exclusively blacks however, except in North Carolina and Arkansas where furnished some white refugee troops.

In the event of the passage of the Committee's bill, Illinois will be reimbursed nearly twelve millions of our war expenditures for bounties. The legislature would of course be opportune to each county bonds, received from the Government in proportion to the number of men each county furnished—their share of service being rendered. Between ignorance and fanaticism, in

Special Revenue.

Distributed by Each State.

Hon. Editors of Herald.

Sir, Allow me to request that the following will be published in some of

Hon. Edmund A. Drake, Esq., is entitled to an about $50,000, and it is believed to be fully covered by insurance.

The origin of the fire is not positively known, but it was doubtless accidental.

ENGLISH BISHOPS.

Curious Facts About the English Church—Thirty Poor Bishoprics—Immense Incomes and Light Labors.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal, while preparing a history of England during the last ten years, has taken the following profile of the present day in Parliament, the chief of which is the Bishop of Ely, and he is one of the most powerful and learned in the House of Lords. The chief claim to church preferment was his political influence, and he was a politician pure and simple, a mere tool of the Government. Another prelate who seemed to be the son of some distinguished personage, was called to George IV. and his degree in teaching that greatest prince the way to pray, as appointed Archbishop of York. Wilberforce was tutor to William IV., and afterwards to the author of the "Christian Year." Bishop of Winchester owed his elevation to his marriage in having been tutor to the late Marchioness of Ely.

All the bishops were expected to support the Government, every measure they brought in, now treasonable or unchristian, was in was their duty to support, and their descendants and successors, as well as by between geographical districts, the dioceses, City of London, Bishop of Ely, was the Richard Even the Winchester owed his elevation to his marriage in having been tutor to the late Marchioness of

OUR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Need for Their Extension—City Hall—Necessity for a New Bridewell.

Probably no city in the United has ever, in the same length of time, established such public buildings, or bestow evidences of its prosperity more given such substantial proof of its vitality and stupendous resources as has Chicago. Within the last ten years, she has erected out of her capacity and their descendants and successors, as well as by between geographical districts, the dioceses City of London, Bishop of Ely, was the Richard Even the Winchester owed his elevation to his marriage in having been tutor to the late Marchioness of

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MORNING EVENING, Feb. 19, 1866.

The news by the Liverpool steamer, received this morning, rendered the prospect somewhat more favorable to Provisions, which were active and higher. Mess Pork was brisk, at an advance of 50c per barrel and Lard was in good demand and 5@10c higher. Cut Meats were firm but not very active. The receipts of Hogs were very light, and prices advanced 10@15c per 100 lbs. Four-year old steers were unchanged. Wheat opened firm and lower, but advanced under an active speculative demand, which is to be known the coming week. Corn ruled very steady. Corn ruled the higher. Rye and Barley were neglected. Whiskey was steady and the stock very light.

The Gold market seems to be shaky, and this will probably affect prices unfavorably. Last week the Secretary of the Treasury threw five millions of gold on the market, and the result is that the gold holders are loser. If the rumor that this week about seven millions of Government gold will be thrown on the market shortly, speculators will go still lower, and of course prices of produce and of various must follow, no matter what the character of the news from Europe may prove to be.

The Money market to-day ruled easier, and good paper was readily discounted by the bankers at 10 per cent per annum; but street rates are firm at 12@24 per cent per annum.

There is a good demand for Eastern Exchange, and the market is firm at par buying and 1-16 prem. selling. Round lots were sold by brokers to each other at a premium of 5c per thousand.

Gold opened in New York today at 140½.

The following are the quotations telegraphed to Asmus Boyd & Brother, gold brokers:

10 A. M.	140½	12:30 M.	140½
10:15 A. M.	140½	1 P. M.	140½
10:30 A. M.	140½	2 P. M.	140½
10:45 A. M.	140½	3 P. M.	140½
11 A. M.	140½	4 P. M.	140½
11:15 A. M.	140½	5 P. M.	140½
11:30 A. M.	140½	6 P. M.	140½
11:45 A. M.	140½		

Here the market was dull—opening at 139½ and closing at 139@139¼. Silver was dull and nominal at 130.

Government Securities were in good demand and firm. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	109½	109¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108½	108¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	108	108½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	108	108½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	108	108½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	108	108½
U. S. 5-20s, 1869	108	108½
U. S. 10-40s, coupons	104	104½
U. S. 6s, 5s series	103	103½
U. S. 6s, 10s series	103	103½
U. S. Coupons for Noon		
U. S. Coupons for Noon	107	107½
U. S. Coupons for Noon		
U. S. Coupons for Noon	108	108½
U. S. Coupons for Noon	108	108½
U. S. Coupons for Noon	108	108½

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1868.

THE CITY.

[illegible] Bess and family evicted to the Police Court on behalf of the landlord, on charge of a box of goods from John Barber, were unconditionally released from custody, but held to bail, to report at [illegible]

[illegible] Tribune Concert.—A meeting of gentlemen identified with the movement to establish Sabbath schools, and others, will be held in St. George's Hall, No. 59 Clark-st., this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing. All who are interested in the cause of Sabbath schools will be present.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.—The attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive stock of Hosiery, Hosiery, Barbour & Hale, Nos. 2, 4 and 7 Lake Street, Chicago. Also, Shirt pieces of all styles, in Linen, Linen Bosoms, Linen Cuffs, in the trade, and the full line of Gloves of these goods, which are offered at wholesale only.

OF WHOM UTILITY.—A scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Business College is honored to its full value in any one of the forty-three colleges of their association when presented by the Chicago College, thus becomes a letter of introduction and a "start" in any one of those cities in which a young man may choose to make his home.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION CONCERT.—A grand concert is shortly to be given at the Opera House, under the auspices of the Sunday School Union of Chicago. Six hundred Sunday School scholars will participate in the performance, by the concert under direction of Prof. E. M. Foote, Dr. Blackall, Secretary of the Union, is preparing lists from the several schools of the Union, from which the evening's festival is all to be consigned.

DUMBOLTON.—The hour of Winter's departure seems to be come. A few parting remembrances in the shape of snow and rain, with a slight touch of yesterday morning, but everything indicates the approaches of a general break-up. The sun on the lake is almost strong in its rays, the ice on the river is thus responding to go out to be "resolved in a rain drop," and if the Gods will, the Spring will come, and then, in every prospect that navigation will again open in the course of a few weeks.

A SUPER AT THE ASSOCIATION.—A German woman named Rosina Stocker, who came into the city yesterday from Benson, was picked up by an officer in the streets last evening, in a suffering condition, and conveyed to the Association. She had scarcely gained the inside of the building, when the poor woman's hitherto was borrow by another arrival in the shape of a female infant. The mother has been turned out of a hotel of which she had applied for aid in her sad condition.

THE LAKE TUNNEL.—Yesterday afternoon, on invitation of the contractors, a two thirds majority of the members of the Common Council went out to the crib at the entrance of the Lake Tunnel. They found everything in the best of order and the workmen performing their work in a most satisfactory manner. The crib is about a half feet per day. They have now advanced 1,000 feet, and the tunnel has emptied into the lake where it is distributed by the force of the current upon certain further mention of the discussed crib and the tunnel the journey delivered.

FIRE.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in a blacksmith's shop, recently used by the Northwestern Railway Company, located on the south of Chicago Avenue and Halsted street, being consumed, and was completed a portion of the loss of the company, which is not large, the building belonging to the company. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a stove pipe in the shop, in the corner of Halsted and Lake streets.

INSTALLATION.—The council called to install Rev. J. P. Gulliver as pastor of the New England Congregational Church, on Washington Square, will meet at the church at 4 p. m. on Friday, Feb. 28, and will continue in session from day to day.

On Wednesday evening the public exercises of the installation will be held. Rev. Dr. Magoun, President of Beloit College, will preach the sermon; Rev. Dr. Stuntzent, President of Illinois College, will give the charge to the pastor; Rev. Dr. Patton, of this city, will give the right hand of fellowship; Rev. Prof. Bartlett, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, will address the people.

The public are cordially invited to attend these services.

CHICAGO MECHANISM.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

As the parties are soon we mention an accident to our night fire engine press on Saturday night. So serious a misfortune has probably never occurred to one of Hoe's printing machines in this city. These machines are healthy and wonderfully made, and when one of them goes to a compound fracture, it cost far on Saturday night it is "a sight to behold." No less than seven distinct pieces of metal were broken in the machine. The operation of the machine was stopped, all of which required to be adjusted with the utmost nicety. The cog wheels especially required to be adjusted so that the teeth they and fitting, and only the best temporal metal would stand the pressure. It was thought possible to expect that the pieces could be replaced from Hoe's shop in time to be delivered, expressly to New York. We accordingly made our arrangements to send the broken pieces to Hoe's shop and put duplicates as soon as they could be returned, expressly to be kept out of the use of our press at stat our office.

About noon on Sunday, Mr. D. F. Buckley, of this city, a builder of machinery, and Mr. Hoe, who is an expert son of Vulcan, came to our office and proposed to put himself and his men to work to put up the machine repaired and in perfect running order by Wednesday morning, the time of the press previously informed of the accident by Mr. Hoe. Otis, a practical mechanic of great skill, who is the foreman of the Tribune office, and who has had examined the work together, and come to the conclusion that the machine could be repaired in forty-eight hours. With some hesitation we put the job in the hands of Mr. Buckley and Mr. Otis combined immediately to the extensive steam engine works of E. G. Good & Co., near Fifth Ave. and Lake Street, and Mr. Hoe to Lehalle, started fires in their furnaces, and put the resources of the establishment at his disposal. The Messrs. Good took hold of the work with professional and friendly zeal, and Mr. Buckley collect their workmen at their various workshops. Some idea may be formed of the zeal and skill of the men, from the fact that no less than thirteen men were employed on a single piece of the work.

Mr. Hoe was not only in the establishment of the Messrs. Good on Sunday night, but Monday and Tuesday, and there he was, and he was not alone, he was there, and he was not alone, he was there, and he was not alone, he was there